

PROV S C VS GRW AG SCARCE

"To draw provisions for the trip from Yack-to Dawson any time before the spring break-up, is an impossibility. Relief for those caught in the Klondike after winter break-up is equally impossible and in the face of humanity I ask that stop be put to the wholesale transportation of people without supplies. Let no man be allowed to enter that region unless he carries with

A Denver Winner.

Thomas Rowan, of Seattle, is \$10,000 better off; Timothy W. Caldwell, of Denver, \$5,000; Wm. C. Beil, of Vancouver, has \$10,000 more; and the balance of the results of the sale of his holdings; G. S. Lansing, of Bozeman, Mont., has \$10,000. The others remaining to say how much they have: The remaining members of the party are: W. L. of Baltimore; Wm. Zahn, of Minneapolis; B. E. Parman, of Goocle, Ia.; C. Buskey, of St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. of Seattle; C. W. Campbell, of Thomas, N. D.; D. L. of Tacoma; and N. W. Powers, of Carson, Ariz. Each has won what is called in this regard a "homes-ake," name-



1.—High up on the much-talked-of Chikil Pass. 2.—One way of saving time and distance. 3.—Battling against the dreaded storm. 4.—Landing freight and provisions from the steamer to the shore at Dyea. 5.—Goods now stored at Skaguay, with settlement of watchers. 6.—The money-making institution.

The murder has disappeared. For some time, Murray's remains were supposed to have been found by Mrs. Novak put in a claim for life insurance. The claim was suspended. The body was identified as that of Murray and not of Nova. Perrine was purporting to deal with the result. He confessed. Novak was sentenced \$7,000 in the pursuit of his man.

"They Never Came Kae".

Two men came from the boat board seawall, of the revenue cutter Perry, called "lat veng," at Unalaska, sold a small boat, a compass, sextant, and other equipment of gun and sea, etc. for the Yukon in July. Neither have been heard from since, and it is believed they were never seen again.

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Three Thousand Bollworms Were 1 of
Kalamazoo, Poured in Gutters.

Kalamazoo City, Aug. 26.—Ten saloons in Kalamazoo City, Mich., were hit by the bollworms this evening and \$300 worth of liquors were soaked and poured in the gutters. Saloon furniture and fixtures including top headquarers, where it was turned out, were ruined. The worms are under control in the city and are being used in the gutters against the bollworms. The people are much permanent many months and the property is to be less affected without further progress of law. Similar action will be taken against some of the

"There are probably 1,000 men here and another 1,000 are now camped between here and the first bad fall, four miles away. The men and horses are stranded here for want of horses and are waiting for horses on a steamer which has not yet arrived. We ourselves are amongst the latter. As our horses slipped on the George E. Stuart they arrived."

Testing the trail.

"As soon as these arrive, we will start out and get over the summit as soon as possible. A couple of our party went over the trail today and report a very bad trail in places, but not so bad that we cannot make it. The trail is very bad work, but it is quite impossible to pack boats (cavalry) on the trail on horses, so they will have to be packed by hand. We are looking forward to this."

"The Canadian soldiers are coming last night. They will be charged from 15 to 25 per cent. on everything except horses and clothing six months in advance."

Cloak Makers' Strike.
New York, Aug. 30.—According to the official bulletin issued today at the headquarters of the striking cloak makers there are at present on strike 2,000 cloak makers in the shops of eight manufacturers. A number of other strikes are expected. Secretary Braffo was busy making transcripts of price lists to be presented to a number of East Side cloak manufacturers.

Arapahoe Populists.
Denver, Aug. 30.—The Populists of Arapahoe county held their convention today and made the following nominations:
John Gaffey, sheriff; H. T. Sale, county auditor; Geo. O. Smith, treasurer; Clerk; R. B. Frisbie, treasurer; W. Ames, assessor; G. A. Grand, superintendent of schools; Danc. D. Hayne, county commissioner; D. C. Poole, corner; C. E.

Juneau and Dyce Mail.
Washington, Aug. 26.—A new steamboat mail service between Juneau and Dyce, Alaska, the first stretch on the overland trail to the Klondike region, was announced by the postoffice department today. It provides for the dispatch of the mails from Juneau twice a month, immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer from Seattle and arriving in Dyce in 12 hours.
Mails will leave Dyce twice a month from within 12 hours after arrival from Juneau, or in time to connect with mail steamers at Juneau for Seattle.

Canadian Belled for India.
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 26.—The road raised in Canada for the India famine sufferers has been closed. The amount contributed

was \$179,161.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Late Summer Day Dress

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The couturiers of autumn will tell you that the first thing to be considered in choosing a yachting gown is the color of the material used. Nearly all of the shades of blue, a great many of the shades of green, cream, white and pure white, with perhaps a note of scarlet, are the only colors that are handed out to you in the sample packages to choose from.

Browns, tans, heliotropes and the fashionable shades of toiles are eschewed, for they are anything but harmonious against a background of sea. In the materials there is more choice, for trip piques in beautiful shades of blue and green, which make such chic tailor gowns, serge in many shades, woven crepe de chene over silk and cheviots—all are used in making yachting gowns.

The models are all exceedingly smart and chic and there is nothing of the article or picturesque element in their make-up.

It is the tailor-made girl who has her in-ning on shipboard. With her smooth hair, small, smart hat and severe tailor-made costume, she never looks cramped, no matter how high the wind or rough the weather.

Even a French woman will part with her beloved frills and fluffs to embrace a trip on the water, and while all of her efforts are spent on styling a chic, smart style, she cannot bring herself to the point of wearing an up-to-date untrimmed sailor. It must always have a bow or wings to break the outline.

Canvas Cloth Dresses.

A yachting gown that was as severe as the usual yachting gown of last season was made of a sea green canvas cloth over a same shade of taffeta. The skirt was a godet, trimmed around the top with a broad band of dark blue taffeta. Three narrow bias folds of white tulle were trimmed at the band.

The bodice was a blouse of the solid dark blue taffeta, made like an undershirt, with a wide white collar and a small white jacket of the green canvas cloth over green taffeta.

It was made close-fitting at the back and was drawn down in a row of white moire. At the front the jacket was cut away in two pr at points to show a great expanse of the white shirt front. Narrow straps of the white moire came from the points and fastened down to the belt with tiny round silver buckles. The bodice points and revers were of white moire and over each fell a full of Irish point.

The moire collar at the back of the jacket was wired to give the fit of moire. A cravat of the white moire was worn with the blouse. The sleeves of this jacket were coat sleeves, with very little fullness at the top.

A more severe yachting gown was made of white serge over white taffeta. The skirt

was composed of three circular ruffles of the serge that ended at each side of the front skirt. Around the bottom of the ruffles were five rows of dark green soutache. The bodice was a blouse of the serge made double-breasted. It looked at the left side, where it was slashed and bordered with five rows of the green soutache. The sleeves were coat sleeves, with but little fullness at the top. At the wrist the soutache was put on in five rows, and at the top of the sleeve the braiding formed points. The collar was a high, straight military collar, opening at the side, with rows of the green braid running in.

A simple girlish yachting gown was made of dark blue serge over dull red taffeta. The skirt was a godet, trimmed around the bottom with three rows of heavy black silk cord. At the left seam of the front the cords were knotted in stiff straight bows.

The jacket was a simple bolero without revers or collar. It was cut with rounded points at the front and had a lifting of the dull red taffeta. The edges of the jacket were outlined with the heavy black silk cords that were tied in stiff bows at each side of the front of the jacket. The sleeves were close fitting coat sleeves, finished at the wrist with the braid. The cuffs had a deep green moire ribbon that ended in a full stiff bow at the left side.

A Pique Tam.

The cap worn with this gown was a Tam o' Shaner of white pique. Around the band of the cap there was a narrow strip of bright blue moire, drawn through a round gold buckle at the side.

Another simple girlish yachting gown was of light blue sail cloth. The skirt was a godet, stitched around the bottom in five rows of stitching. It fastened at both seams of the front with three big white pearl buttons.

The jacket was a bolero of the sail cloth, with big revers of white moire that were knotted together by a broad scarf of the

moire tied in a sailor's knot. This jacket was worn over a blouse of white moire. Light kid shoes the color of oyster brown or patent leather ties are worn most with yachting to-lets.

The tendency towards colored shoes is most pronounced. Shoes are of every color. Often they do not match the costume in any way. A lovely blue yachting dress was worn with tan low shoes. Tan silk stockings matched the shoes exactly. This is a rule that can be depended upon—that the shoes must match the stockings.

There are yachting handkerchiefs. They are of ponce, cream and pale shades of pink and blue. These have a tiny border to match the skirt, waist.

And then there are yachting pins, even earrings and yachting tea caddies, narrow bands and other yachting novelties, but these are generally left to the excursionists and not to the at-sea summer vacationists.

The funniest yachting girl is the one who persists in dressing as for an afternoon tea. She wears her frills and lace just the same. If she happens to be bleat with curls hair and a wise modiste, she comes out a right. Otherwise she is a bedraggled maid when the spray touches her.

Nina Goodwin.

THE LATEST IN HAT PINS.

Long, branching ones, with heads of pearls and jewels set in gold.

The most fanciful designs are found in the new hat pins just being brought out for the fall trade. These differ much from those of previous seasons, in that they are designed to form a part of the hat trimming. In many cases they make great waving ornaments that set off the ribbons and laces.

The favorite hat pin jewelry will be pearls. These come in long ovals that are very much prettier, in most eyes, than the round ones. Below the oval may be set a gold leaf with gems set in. Then may

New Hat Pins.

Many have heads five and six inches in length with long branching ends. Another style of hat ornament is a design in the form of a circle or cross of other arrangement. This is to be stuck through the ribbon trimming at the side or back of the hat.

The new hat pins all have their place upon a hat and the buyer is told where she should stick the pin to secure the best results.

Grace Hammond Smith.

Not So Green.

Smart Chappie—I called that old may-seed an English cude.

Other Chappie—What did he say?

Smart Chappie—He said a Yankee does do for him.

The Birthdays of a Queen.

WILHELMINA'S 7th Birthday—On the 31st of August 1880, the young Queen of the Netherlands will have reached the age of eighteen years.

William Emery Quibby, until recently United States minister at The Hague, arrived here from Antwerp on the Westerland. He said that preparations were already being made at over Holland for the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. It will be held on August 31, 1893, when the young Queen will have reached the age of eighteen years.

So, Wilhelmina, queen of the Netherlands and princess of Orange-Nassau, will be seventeen years old Tuesday, August 31. She was born August 31, 1880, and succeeded her father, the king of Holland, November 23, 1890.

One year hence, at the age of eighteen, Wilhelmina will come to the throne and he crown. But until then her mother, the clever Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck, will rule for her.

Of all the sovereigns who have ever reigned Holland none started in life with the prospects of Her Royal Highness Wilhelmina. From the minute of her birth, seventeen years ago, when every people in the Netherlands rang out the news of a daughter to the throne, until now, she has been the pet of the empire.

The old king, her father, was not a well-beloved man. His intractability, his fondness for questionable characters and his spoils of absolute tyranny had well nigh the loyal Hollanders to mutiny many and many a time. When, however, he took a bride in the young and pretty Princess Em-

ma hope sprang anew in their breasts, and they said: "Maybe our children will live under a more righteous sovereign than we have ever known."

And they were right. At the threshold of young womanhood the little queen is of such promise that Holland may well be proud of her.

In stature she is not very tall, nor is she pronounced in feature. She has bright, brown eyes, a clear skin, pretty chestnut hair and a figure that is slender and symmetrical.

The Queen has never worn long dresses yet, but it is one of the promises of her seventeenth birthday that she shall put them on. Her gowns have been in her shoe tops, and while very fashionable in cut and fit, they have been of coarse material, mostly of Holland weave, for Her Majesty is decidedly Hollandish in her tastes.

The pursuits of the young queen have been quite different from those of other children, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. In that cold country children mature early, and Wilhelmina at the age of twelve was as old as most girls of fifteen and as far advanced in her lessons. The elementary studies were passed over by her at twelve, and since then she has been in training to be queen. She has been studying the languages, religions, arts and governments of the world, and could, today, no doubt, give

own holiday, and devote themselves to the glorification from dawn until night. At sorts of pleasures are planned for them, and in the afternoon the queen invites them to a banquet at which she herself presides.

The Hague at this time is crowded with visitors, and the children of Holland, thrifty little souls, take the occasion to make a honest penny of "play money" for themselves. In the morning bright and early they are dressed in their bright blue peasant's dress and their best wooden shoes, after which they throw wide open the doors of the houses and invite all passers by to enter.

On getting inside the quaint Dutch rooms a strange sight greets the eye. There, upon little trays, polished until they shine like glass, are tiny silver toys, the heirlooms of Dutch families for generations past. Little stubby-eared pigs, plump cows, tiny Holland dogs and the birds of the woods are all set forth in silver upon the trays. Visitors, and especially Americans, purchase freely, and when they go away they leave the little Dutch children counting the coins and dancing with glee at their sudden accession of wealth. The rest of the year they are busy gathering other toys to have them for sale next "Queen's Birthday."

Wilhelmina, though only seventeen, the age when girls are forbidden to talk of marriage in this country, has been made to think seriously of her own wedding. Four times a year her betrothal has been sent out, only to be proven false. "Oh, why need I marry at all?" exclaimed Wilhelmina when the matter was broached to her again for the thousandth time by her councilors.

At present her suitors are limited to Wilhelmina's school days last, from August to August, but during the summer she is allowed to listen to any lecture that please her, instead of being compelled to attend stated ones. The first of October her school days begin, and from that time until next June she will pass through a course of study that would frighten any young lady not accustomed to mental application.

But it must not be supposed that the young queen is allowed to tax her mind unpleasantly. Her studies are taught her in a way that is pleasant as well as instructive. This is the duty of her tutors to manage for her, and it is considered a proof of their skill if they carry their little sovereign to the point of graduation without tiring her.

When Wilhelmina learned geography by an ocean was constructed for her, dotted with islands and bordered by sea ports. In a little rowboat she journeyed here and there with her mail and tutor, until she knew all the places on the face of the earth.

"Let us go to see Queen Victoria today," her teacher would say.

"But she lives in England," Wilhelmina would reply, "and to go there we must cross the North Sea, or go down to France and cross the Channel."

"Yes, that is so, and we will take either route Your Majesty prefers."

Wilhelmina has all been managed by story books with the legends accurately told, and to secure these the Emma at first hired a story writer whose duty it was to invent true tales of countries. An exciting account of a soldier who shared the fate of Napoleon at Waterloo once won for her golden medal of approval.

With these aids to education it is no wonder that Wilhelmina stands today one of the best educated women, nor that the Dutch are proud of their young sovereign.

A year from today the Netherlands will resound with guns, and the armies will be assembled at The Hague to do their part in the coronation services. Wilhelmina will then put on her crown, take up her sleeping quarters in "the lodchamber of the Kings" and become one of the powers of Europe. In age she will still be tender, for there is only one sovereign younger than she—Alphonso XIII, the little eleven-year-old king of Spain, but in preparation she will be equal to Queen Victoria when she accended the English throne at eighteen.

Alexander, King of Serbia, comes next to Wilhelmina in point of superior age, he being now twenty-one. Czar Nicholas of Russia is next youngest among the important powers, being twenty-nine years old; then, a little older, is Charles of Portugal, at thirty-four, and Wilhelm next at thirty-eight. And so on up to Victoria of England and King Christian of Denmark.

Wilhelmina has probably a long journey to go in her life, and will spend many years upon the throne, for she comes of a long-lived family, and the Dutch will have many a chance to honor her natal day.

One of the most interesting points of her birthday is the way it is celebrated by the children of Holland. The little ones regard the birthday of the child queen as their



"They part with their be-overs, frizzes and trills for the plainier things needed for a trip on the water."



points to any living American statesman upon the political situation of Europe.

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Weimar, who seems the most likely to win the hand of this promising young queen.

CARL BECKERMAN.

DOUBLE-BREASTED.

New Way to Make the Popular Little Outside Garment for October Wear.

The bolero is hard to down, because it is so universally becoming. After two seasons it is as popular as ever, if not gaining in favor. It is made of all materials and finished with the Medici collar and the epaulet sleeve.

One of the neatest of these little boleros was made double-breasted and fastened invisibly under a cording. The material was thin wool goods and the lining was a thin taffeta to give the bolero body.

After the bolero was made small designs in braided cloth and passementerie were sewn upon it front and back.

This was made to be worn with a deep black satin girdle. The lower edge of the bolero was tucked under the girdle and concealed beneath it. The lining matched the girdle and the hat was of a tons to match both, namely, a deep wood color, which also formed the figure in the cloth.

Helen Gray-Page.

It is strange that while this country is so far advanced in electrical railways, it should be behind Europe in the pneumatic tube system of transmitting messages and small packages. Some of the large cities of Europe, such as London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Paris and Berlin, have been provided with pneumatic tubes for transmitting messages for 40 years.

Our Humorous Page.



"SHOOTING STARS."



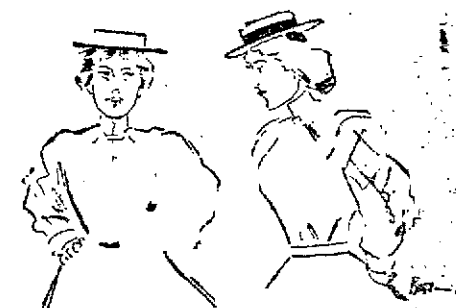
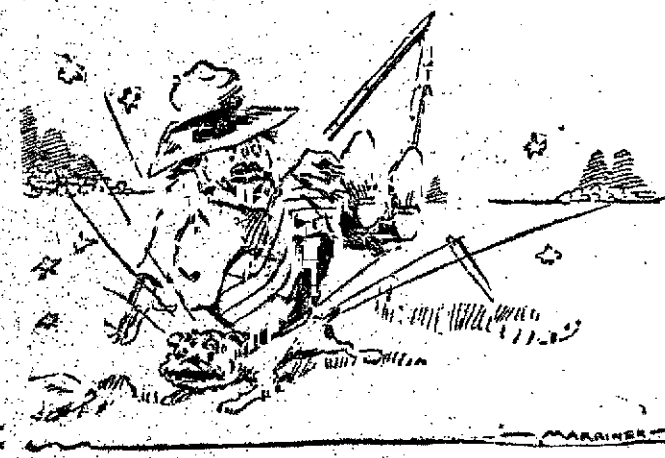
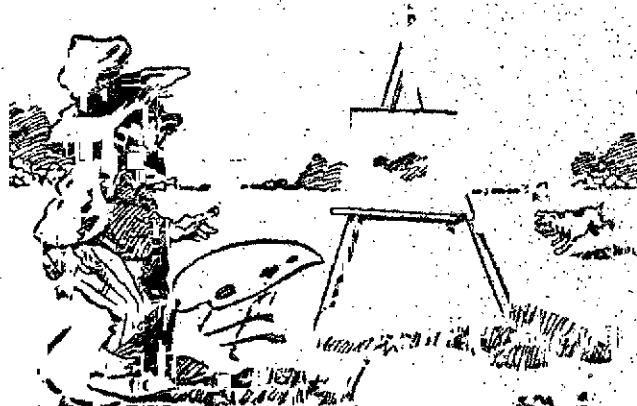
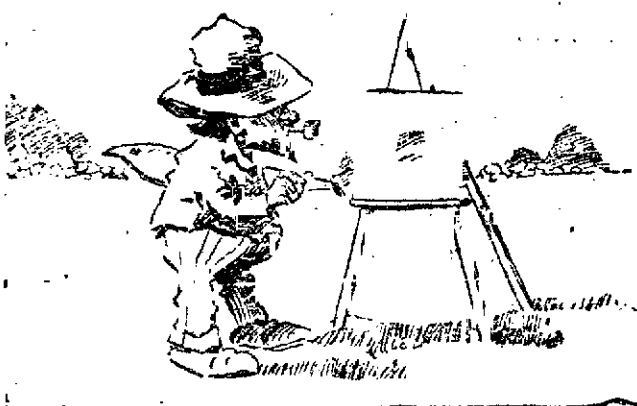
TOO SMALL A MATTER.

Leggy—Will you give me one kiss, Miss Lightly?
Miss Lightly—Oh! it isn't worth while getting ready for one.



WE'VE BEEN THERE.

Maude—Why do they have that wire netting in front of the grand stand?
Jack—To keep the crowd from lynching the umpire.



Why He Returned.

Brighly—You see Mr. Peary came back from the pole as soon as the six months' night set in.
Fannie—Was he afraid of the dark?

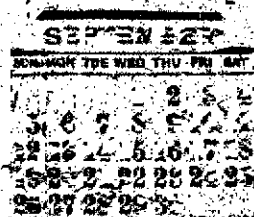
THE FALL OF THE MAD DOG.

Or, the only time Mr. Raphael Falto ever profited by his famous paintings.



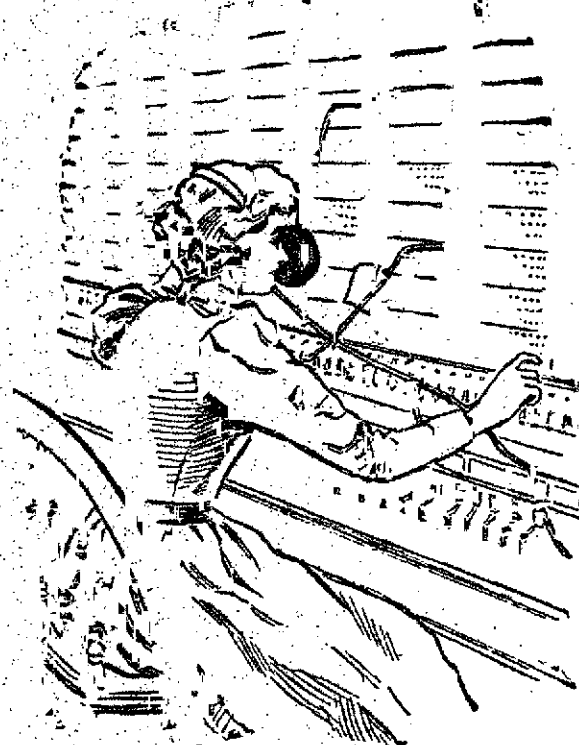
TRYING IT ON THE DOG.

August Bright—Blanche has just bought a French poodle.
Harry Young—Is that so? I heard she was studying French.



SEPTEMBER SONG.

Back to the busy town
And its noisy streets I go,
But the song of the sea, as it is sung unto
me.
Will linger the whole year through.



THE NEXT BEST THING.

Mr. Ledger—Hello! Give me No. 714.
New Telephone Operator—Sorry, sir; 714 is busy, but I can give you 713 or 715.



"LADIES IN WAITING."



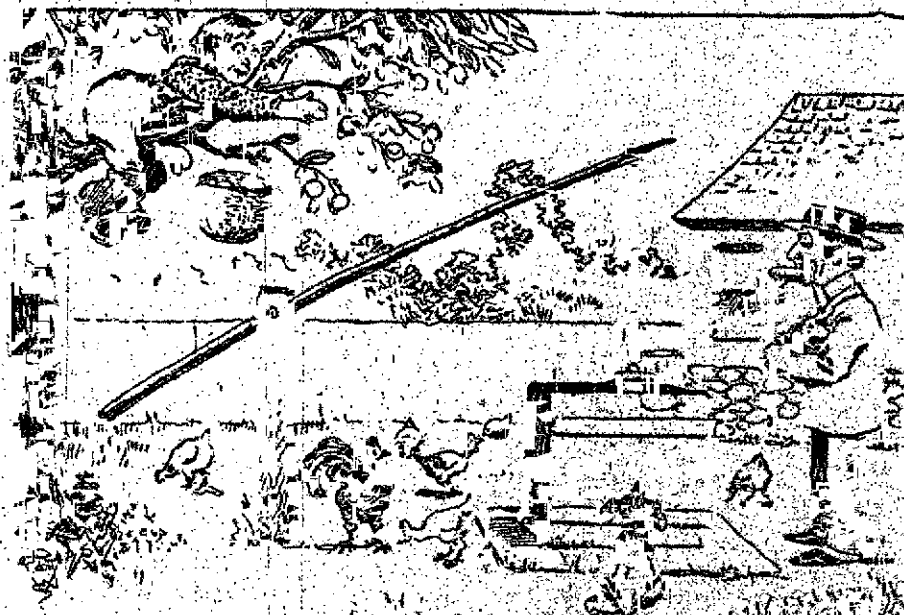
THE ONLY PROPER TIME.

The Parson—Why, Willie, don't you know that good little boys never fish on Sunday?
Willie—Yes, sir; that's just the reason I'm a-fishing. I stand more show of gettin' a bite when the good fellows are at Sunday-school.

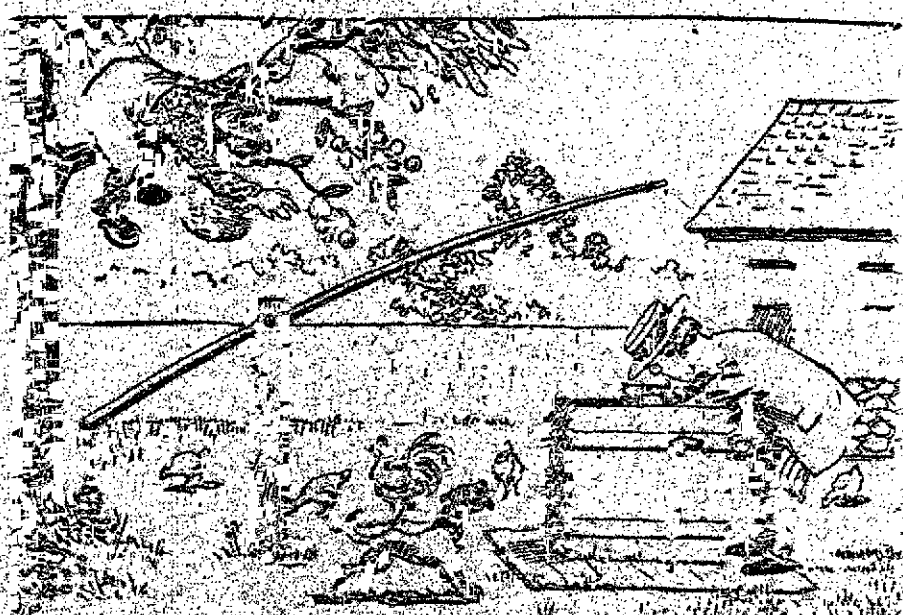


Facts are Facts.

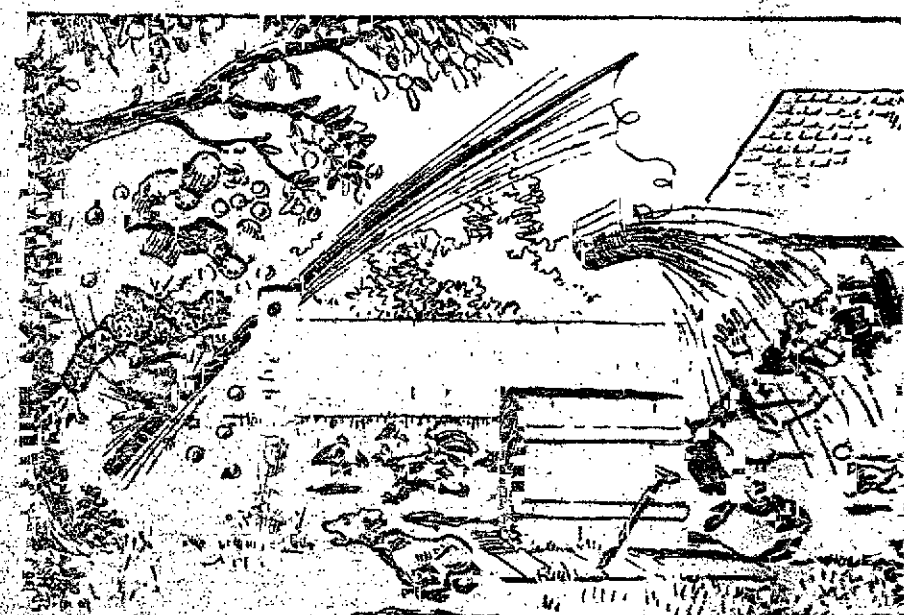
Leggy—Pick-em-out—What are your
locations, Miss Lightly, for want-
ing to be catcher of de baseball gam of
de St. Louis Cardinals?
Maude—Choosing—The pet to handle, say!



How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood.



The old, old story—oh, dear, oh, dear!



How sweet from its cool, mossy bank, to receive it.

